## Amnsements.

NIBLOS GARDUS.
THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Grest Parisienus Bartes Troupe. Matiere & Lock-X.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS AFTERNOON-IPALIAN OPERA-PARST.
THIS EVENING-SUY BLAS-RATHERING AND PETRUGRID. Mr. Edwin Books.

WALLACE'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING—"UULL". Mr. Louise Wallack, Mr. Fredetle
Robbuson, Mr. Julia Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mas Madeflue Heatipus, Mrs. Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING-MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Mr. Geo.

Jordan, Miss Rose Eylings. Matines at 2 o'clock.

BEOADMYAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PROPERS LAWYER-HAPPIEST DAY
OF MY LIFE. Mr. John E. Owens. Matines at 15 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-DENDERLLON-GRAND FAIRY BALLET. OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-TRUE TO THE CORE. Miss Fanny Beiring.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND ELENING-KABEL OF THE WOODEN SHOE
MAKER. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGES COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

THE EVENING-NOS BONS VILLAGEOIS.

FISTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-BUDWORTHS MINSTRELS.—THE MAN
IN MACK - TWO POMPEYS—WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.
Matiné at 25 o'clock.

THIS EVENING-CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK-HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, etc.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.

Open daily from 8 a. us. to 10 ps. us.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS FUND SOCIETY. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

STEINWAY HALL.
TO MORROW EVENING -URAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Mr. Clarendou, Mr. Kopta, Mr. Colby. Theodore Thomas, Orchestra.

THIS EVENING—MR. VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ENTER-TAINMENT, "THE UNITY OF NATIONS."

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

THIS AFTERNOON-CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND and SEATING.

Great Masonic Fair at the Frabyterian Church, corner of Grand and Grasby-sta. Gatholic Fair, in the Hall of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty minth sta., between Lexington and Third-aves. Fair of the Union Home and School for Orphans of Soldiers, at Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third st.

#### Business Notices.

STARR & MARCUS,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 22 John-st., N. Y...
Respectfully inform the public that they have added to their stock of rich JEWELET and SELVERWARD a superh assortment of the Gornau

MARUPACTURING CORPANY SILVER PLATED WARR. This were is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, and la destined to surpass any made by Elkington of Birmingsam, Dixon of Sheffield, or Christoffe of Paris. In quality of metal and plating. variety of elegant designs and finish, we commend it to a favorab

To provent imposition, all articles bear their trade mark thos:

1 COUNTY HUDOS

We cherish a landable prids in being the intro ducers of these good as they meet a want long feit by persons of refined taste, to whose good opinion and patronage we are indebted.

These goods we claim are in perfect harmony with the beautiful arts which we have simed to embody in all our productions of jewelry

HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELERS AND SUPERIEITES,
NO. 619 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Have myde an arrangem at with the
GORHAN MATOFACTURING CONPARY, of Providence
For a full ecopity of the
CELEBRAFED GORHAM PLATED WARE.

1 COBHAM MPOCO

GORILAM MOTOCO Which they offer at as low prices as any other house in the country,
Also, a full assertment of Solid Silvanward, Diamonds, Fish
Jawaley, Watches, Fasct Goods, &c.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS.

LOOMIS HALLAND. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF FURS.

Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., Will offer at retail, commencing

MORDAY, Dec. 10, Ilis entire Stock, consisting of MUFPS, COLLARS, COLLARSTIES,

PELEBURES, BERTHAS, and TALMAS in SABLU ROYAL FRANKS, MINK.

FITOH, SQUIRREL CONEY, &c. Also goods for Gentlemen's west, in

OTTER, BRAVER CONST. and NUTRIA.

FLORENCE
Revealble Feel Lockstitch
SEWING-MACHINER
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. Co.
No. 305 Bresdway. CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Over Coals from Nine to Theory Bodies A Sub of Clothes fro Ten to Forty Bodies. N. A. Knarr, No. 19 Courisant et.

retailed at wholesale prices until Jan. I, 1987.

O. L. & J. B. KELYY, No. 447 Broadway. BROCATELLE. New quality Satin Face, for Cortains and Forniture.

G. L. & J. B. KELYT, No. 44; Broadway.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
All the New Styles, at
G. L. & J. E. KELTT's, No. 447 Broadway.

USE HULL'S BAY RUM SOAP,

TIPFANY & CO.,
Nos 550 Ays 552 Encapway.
w opening over 100 cases of choice goods, of their own im, and specially made to their order—enbracing all the novel

ties in Jawgiar, Clocks Backes, and Fanct Goods produced this session or Paris, London, Vieuna, Genera, Naples, Rame, etc., stc., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and care articles of innersy ever exhibited on this continent. AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEFOT, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, French Note Paper, the latest styles, the new CHRISTAL VISITING CARD for the Holidays. A HOLIDAY PRESENT.-POLLAR & SON, No. 692 Broadway. New York, near Fourther, Munuschaum Pipu Manu-

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2, Il regatives registered. R. A. Luwis. No. 150 Chathamest. N. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the world; Harmless Reliable, Instantanceous, the only perfect dye—black or brown. No desappointment or vificulion time. Genuine signed Www. Recuester. At all Progressia and Performers.

TRUNSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-tons, Sepposters, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Curs Trues Office only at No. 2 Versyst. Lady attendant. HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY-

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S LOCK-Stitch SEWING-Magnussas. Extas blows, jr. (original inventor of the Newing Machine), Provident, No. 609 Broad way, N. Y. HOMPAY PRESENTS. -- STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS,

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT .- GROVER & BAKER'S

A SURB PILE CURB.

DR. GLEBRY'S PILE CURB.

DR. GLEBRY'S PILE STRATERY.

Positively cares the worst cases of Pies. Sent by mail on redespt of \$6. Circulars free. Sold by draggists. Agent wasted every
where. Address J. B. Romaton, Manager, No. 21s Broadway, New
Tork.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st., R. F., the CRISTAL VISITING CARD for the Holidays. BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest, and heat assortment of custom-made work in the city. Also, made to order at short notice. French Boors and Garrans of Gan's Paris make.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFT .-MOTT'S CREMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

beeps it glessy and from falling out; removes Dandroff: the densing used. Sold by Russrev. No. 1: Aster House, and Dr THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. -The "beat" free to seldiers, and low to efficers and civilians. 1,099
Closefant etc. Philip. Astorph. N. Y., 19 tirren st., Beston. Avoid
resoluted instantions of its patents

WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 506 Broad-

way. The only Lock stick Farity Magning that uses a straight medic. A valuable and useful Holiday Present. Will COX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.—" Its seam WILLON & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.— Its some the finals to righten the lock-strick— I ladge? Decision at the Grast Trial. I Send for samples of both sitch. No. 568 Broadway. OLD EXES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foots. No. 1,128 Breadway, New York.

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. - Sent postage pold on receipt of the conts. Address Dr. E. E. Foore, No. 1300 Broadway, New York. NELE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE GRATIS to DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co., No. 473 Broadway, 4 down below Brooms st., plarged their Store by Extending it through to Murcur-at.,

SELVER PLATED WARE to their Lerge Stock of CHINA AND GLASSWARZ. We desire Especial Attended to a large Assortment of MEW CHINA DINING SUIS.

- HAVILAND, CHURCHMAN & ENGLAND, OLD STAND, No. 47 JOHNST. NEW YORK. FRUNCH CHINA.
We are receiving from our factory in France, richly decorated DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &C

"AN ACKNOWLEDGED INSTITUTION."-BROWN'S BROWCHIAL TROCKES, are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and congle and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all-powerful southing lozenges? We have tried themand they did us good -[New-York Wavesty.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Mrs. Winslow's Scotning Strup, for all diseases of children such as teething wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the

whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Get rid of a Cold at once by using JAYNE'S Ex-PECTORAST, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affecions. Sold everywhere.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The best place to buy superior DYRECOATS of every texture, style and make. Also, Dress and Business Suits, ready made or to order. FURNISHING GOODS, CHILDREN'S LOTHING, Key, at F. B. Baldwird, No. 70 and 71 Bowery; the control of the city at prices marked square down with the stign of the city at prices marked square down with the great fall in gold.

T. B. BYNNER, Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs).

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE, for Preserving, Restoring and Boautifying the Hair. It is the modelightful and wonderful siticle the world ever produced.

The Marvet or Pens,
a new and beautiful Perfume.

For sale by all Druggiese and Perfumers. Price \$1 per bottle, each
T. W. Wright & Co., No. 100 Liberty at. N. Y. HOLIDAY GIFTS! FAMILY SILVER!!

LUCIUS HART & Co., The Oldest Plated-Wave House in the City, Nos. 4. 6 and S BURLING SLIP. SILVER-PLATED WARE, At Moderate Prices.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HARR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youther beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest link; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparal cled as a heir-dressing Sold by all druggists and fashiumable hair-dressers, and at my affice SARAH A. CHHYAZIER, M. D. No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP, SALERATUS,

AND CREAM TARTAR.

Economical and reliable articles for family use. Always full weigh hold by Groeers generally. Depor, No. 150 Washington et. FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—\$30,000 worth of furs, fall kinds, salling off at greatly reduced prices at Easta's, No. 357 and 4t, corner of Wooster at. HERNIA, VARIOCCELS, and GENERAL DEFORMITIES pecially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fuiton et. Trasses, bedominal Supporters, Spinal and Shooklet Braces. Side Flavious tockings. Suspensory Bandages, &c., offeitilly adjusted to said such technique.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The cheapest and only genu-ne Mearschaum is bought at RUTU's MERRICHAUS MASUFACTORY, vo. 412 Broome-st. APROPOS OF CHRISTMAS.

GENERAL USE OF CHRISTIANS.

GENERAL USE IN THE GRAY SCHOOL WITH a Brillian display of entirely ear styles of dealing fancy thats for Ladius. Misses and Children he cosm of all the newest fashions in Europe and America. No. 12 Brossware. THE WONDERFUL VICTORY HAIR RESTORER.

WITHOUT SERIEST OR IMPURITY.
Will positively testors the bair and its color.
For sale by Druggists and the Proprietor.
B. Yaw Burney, Proprietor. No. 475 Sixth-ave. WHITE & GLENNEY,

# New-Work Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

# TRIPLE SHEET

TO ADVERTISERS

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after

day, the supplement containing Book Notices, on the first page: Fine Arts, Court Reports, a resume of the forthcoming report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and other city news, and the Commercial news and Markets, on the eleventh and theifth pages.

The contents of the inside pages are: Foreign Correspondence, commercial letters on the Page, Page 1997.

spondence, comprising letters on the Paris Exposition, from Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and Mexico, on the fourth page: and correspondence from Louisiana, Georgia, West Virginia, the Plains, and Washington, and an ar-ticle on Our Out-Door Poor, on the fifth page.

The defense presented by Controller Brennan appears to have so far explained his official misconduct as to have drawn a statement from Gov. Fenton that his case does not require Executive interference.

We print elsewhere a letter from a special correspondent in Washington in reference to the education of colored people in the District of Columbia. Our readers will see that Mr. Stevens's resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives on Thursday, for the organization of free schools in the District, is offered none too soon.

of the clerks of several departments, upon the looked forward to the enforcement of his tion went on briskly in England under that God-fearground that the increased cost of living demanded an increase of wages. With these precedents, the Com- It is not alleged that any violation of our neutrality mittee on Printing will scarcely report in favor of the bill to reduce the wages of the compositors in the Ortega; but Gen. Sheridan, looking at the contest be- an age when hanging was the ready resource of all Government Printing Office, and restore the ten-hour system. They now receive but twenty-four dollars a week, little enough we think, and less in specie than they were paid before the war. They have laid before Congress an argument showing the injustice of the bill, and we c annot believe that such an unwise mens | Fenians were arrested in attempting to invade Canaure will be adopted.

The appointee of the Mayor has not yet been able to take possession of the Presidency of the Croton Board; and it is proper that he should not. Yesterday he appeared before the water-policeman in charge of a passage near the office of the Board, and read him a record of the Board of Aldermen; but the policeman, if at all mesmertzed, was not impressed by the municipal mandate, and refused to open the gate. Mr. Bradley must now enter suit in the courts to compel the State's appointee to vacate his position, and another considerable sum out of the city's purse is to be wasted in a litigation which, in any event, is that Gen. Sheridan has no better defense than of much harm, and of no possible use to the city. that he has submitted, he should be advised Under appointment by the State, the Croton Aqueduct Board has been one of the few tolerable and trustworthy departments of the City Government. By reason of a supposed want of technical provision in the law, the Mayor claims a right to break up the Board, and substitute the very class of men whom it | pledges and principles which Mr. Seward, so long as was the plain intention of the law to displace. The neutrality was of importance to ourselves, unceasingly above, he was directed to live there at free quarters for the rest of his life! Imagine a naked gentleman the city is sure to lose its money.

The annual report of the Police Commissioners o much that will interest the public and require the at- our restoration to power by an interference with the and the self-ordained apostle be consigned to the ten-E. A. LEON SEWING-MACHINE GRATIS to

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which includes 2,501 members, is roundly lesser. estimated at \$2,500,000. The report bears earnin this city by the course of Judge Cardoza in granting injunctions. Of the tenement houses the report gives an alarming account, stating that there are a fact to which the recent calamities give especial emphasis. Is there any Assemblyman from the city who will urge upon the Legislature the consideration of these points, or must we again submit to its indifference and neglect?

At the top of the third column of the eleventh page of this morning's paper will be found the full opinion of Mr. Justice McCunn, in respect to the law of gam bling. We referred to this matter yesterday. We now print Mr. McCunn's opinion, in order that he may be weighed down under all the obloquy which ought to fall upon a man who delivers such judgments from the bench. Nothing that we could say would be so damaging to McCunn as what he can say, and does say. Public opinion holds gambling to be disreputable. Mr. Justice McCunn undertakes to interpose between the offense and the public condemnation, a shield of what he calls law. As we have more respect for the law than for Mr. McCunn, we prefer to keep our good opinion of the former, though it may oblige us to suppose that its expounder is either ignorant of, or willfully misrepresents, its meaning. "The spirit of that gentlemanly system of jurisprudence," says McCunn, "would not tolerate the idea that winning, should come into Court and demand a restitution of his loss." Again: "I cannot see how justice would be promoted by enabling a person to recover money which he had fairly 'staked and lost, &c." In other words, Mr. McCunn thinks fare an honorable game, and strains the law in favor of the fare-bank keeper against his victim. In so doing, he forgets the traditional dignity and to remind the public, by what means he was elevated to that place, and who are the constituents whom he feels bound to reward and protect.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S EXPLANATION.

Among the Mexican documents transmitted by the President to the House, in answer to their request, is the report of Gen. Sheridan to the War Department, giving his reasons for the arrest of Schor Ortega, who claims to be the Constitutional President of Mexico by virtue of the fundamental law of that country and the free vote of its people. Senor Ortega's protest | planted. against the arrest is based, first, upon the wrong viontly done to him personally, in disregard of individual guarantees. Secondly-and this is the point that chiefly concerns the American people, upon grounds of international law-he says: protest, in the name of the Mexican Republic, whose powers I exercise as President, against this said not, because it imports an indirect interference by the armed forces of the United States in the solution of local Mexican questions. \* \* I again protest, as President of Mexico, against all acts which directly or indirectly lead by forcible means to impose upon the Mexican people, in the character of government, the factions represented by Mr. Benito Juarez, &c.,

Sec. " Gen. Sheridan's attempted justification of the arrest resolved on an appeal to arms to enforce his claims, a conscience in State matters at all, it being and combinations were formed at New-York and quite forgotten that the Commonwealth owed Brownsville. 4. That Gen. Ortega was about to cross its existence to an opposite system of political the line of our frontier, and was arrested on the same ethics. It seemed to be thought that the Puritans principle that the Fenians were arrested in attempting | were noble men to write essays upon, to make fine the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, | poets and to develop the talents of the first by Imperialism and then by foreign more ants in | it did not appear to be understood by the timid con-Matamoros, who set up such men as Canales and Or-

The admissions made by Gen. Sheridan strengthen the protest of Gen. Ortega, and are evidence enough that his arrest was a violation of international neutrality absolutely indefensible. Schor Ortega, elected to a high office by the people of Mexico, claims to have become the President of the Republic, by the express terms of the Constitution, upon the expiration of the term for ple, who, disturbed by the invasion of the French, Señor Juarez, who, being to a certain extent in possession, has claimed to hold over until a new election, has been more or less acquiesced in. Señor Ortega, although powerless to enforce his claims, has not ceased to maintain them, and Gen. Sheridan makes it efforts of Juarez by the publication of real or pretended tween the two claimants for the Presidency, prefers Juarez, as being, in his view, the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government, and repudiates Ortega as interfering with Juarez and with the interests of Americans; and so, on the same principle that the da, he arrests Ortega as he was quietly entering Mex-

ico with his Presidential suite and retainers. Gen. Sheridan suggests that this was done "to counteract these machinations, and to prevent our neutrality laws from being violated," but no item of proof is given that our neutrality laws were being violated, and the tone and character of Gen. Sheridan's report shows that he expects to justify his action on the other grounds which we have specified. Had Senor Ortega been arrested for the crime of violating. or attempting to violate, our neutrality laws, the General would have advised him of the charges, and the Government would have ordered his trial. Assuming that he, and not Ortega, has violated the laws of international neutrality by intermeddling in the domestic affairs of the people of Mexico. The the position of violating at the first opportunity the "non-intervention," he declared, "straight, absolute "and peculiar, has become a traditional one." While | morning service, and commanding Dr. Vinton, in the the echo of our boastful devotion to this policy yet lin- name of the Lord, to come down from the desk! this city, of which we print an abstract, contains gers in the diplomatic atmosphere, we celebrate The softest-hearted would turn persecutors at once,

The cost of the Metropolitan Pelice force' rope too often betray in their intercourse with the

The act which we are compelled thus to est testimony to the value of the Excise denounce is indeed the act of Gen. Sheridan, but the Law, which the police have faithfully enforced. responsibility for it rests not upon him, but upon the When the Board of Excise began its labors, out of authority at Washington from which proceeded his 9,250 places where liquors were sold, but 754 had instructions. The country well knows what hand licenses. Now there are 5,697 taverus licensed, from is kept upon the helm of our diplomacy. which the Board has received \$1,108,924. The opera- Gen. Sheridan does not, in any letter tion of the law has been to a great extent obstructed | which Mr. Seward has permitted to see the light, seek to relieve himself of his personal responsibility for the arrest of Ortega. He is a soldier, and obeys orders. Chivalrous to a fault, he prefers to bear the odium of 4,000 without proper means of escape in case of fire; a policy of which he is probably not the author, but the instrument. He may well think he can afford to trust his own reputation with the American people, who honor and confide in him. But Mr. Seward's popularity will not be much increased by the discovery that he is willing to saddle on Gen. Sheridan so much of his diplomacy as he understands to be a blunder.

### FOREFATHER'S DAY.

The anniversary of the landing at Plymouth of the Pilgrim Fathers will be celebrated to-day in many towns and cities occupying geographical positions utterly unknown to the sturdy settlers of 1620. They were men of far-sighted intelligence, but without a special prophetic gift it would have been impossible for them to comprehend the extraordinary results of their valiant enterprise, because scientific conditions were to enter into its full development, of which they could know nothing. It was more than a century after their day of small beginnings that Bishop Berke ley wrote his often quoted verse, and when "the 'star of Empire" had fairly struggled through the portentous clouds which obscured its rising. We know, indeed, that something of the inspiration of an achievement which was to affect the destinies of the world warmed the hearts and strengthened the hands of the first voyagers from 'a man, after taking the chance of Leyden; but their idea of political boundaries must have been somewhat insular, and they Mrdly conceived that they were founding a Kepublic ordained to exceed in limits the possessions of Imperial Rome. There is something indefinite even in our own anticipations. We know that railways have well nigh abolshed time and space, and that the steam navigation of the ocean has made all the emigrations of past centuries seem numerically insignificant; but and honor of the bench, in order to remember, as we try to measure the future of our country, the wing of imagination grows weary, and we are fain to content ourselves with mathematical approximations, and to abandon the search for precise and complete solutions of the problem. The Pilgrim Fathers obeyed literally the njunction of the great German poet; they knew the im and reason of yesterday; they worked well to-day for worthy things, and they calmly trusted the future's hidden season, and believed with unquestioning faith that their children would eat of the fruit of the tree which in a sterile soil and under wintry skies they

We, too, in our own day, have been taught the worth and virtue of patient waiting, and the value of honesty and justice in public affairs. Surely, American history, from its dark and perplexed beginning down to its present brightening pages, is far from disheartening. It shows us that a people intelligent and honest in their treatment of causes need not petulantly worry and fret about effects, that justice in the long run is the best policy, that the steady every-day bravery which vaunteth not itself is more than a match for the headstrong rashness which presumes that every cause which is desperately defended must be a good one. Without conscience in national affairs we now know that there can be no escape from national destruction, and by conscience we mean a quick sense of the right and the moral rests upon these grounds: 1. That the acknowedged courage which acts upon it. This was the head of the Liberal Government during the recent | "fanatical" element in the Puritan character about events in Mexico was President Juarez, and that which the orators and writers in the interests of slave-Ortega had fied the country. 2. That Ortega, while | holding have made themselves so merry, many of in a foreign country, did as much as he could do to these sportive gentlemen being, we are sorry to say, counteract them [the events] by the publication of themselves of Puritan extraction. It is an unpleasant real or pretended rights as constitutional President of fact that even in Massachusetts, for too many years, it Mexico. 3. That this did not satisfy Ortega, but he was held to be exceedingly disreputable to have to violate our laws by the invasion of Canada. 5. speeches about, to be commemorated by dinners, That the American people have suffered in trade from | and orations and monuments, to fire the fancy of servatism of Boston and Cambridge and Andover, that conscience was the same thing in 1620 and in 1835, and quite as safe a guide for the grandchildren as for that there were fully 200,000 spectators be-

the grandfathers. When this scorn was thus practically cast upon the tombs of their ancestors, by a progeny least inconsiderate, the desperate defenders of Human Slavery caught up eagerly the sophistry and the slander which were suggested to them in such an unexpected quarter; and then began, in Southern which Benito Juarez was elected. It is a newspapers and magazines, that senseless and libelous question not of fact but of construction, one which tirade against the Puritans, their works and their belongs wholly and exclusively to the Mexican peo- ways, which had not even the merit of a distorted caricature-those sneers at "Blue Laws" which were have had no time to devote to it, and the authority of | never chacted, at customs which never existed, and at opinions which were never entertained. No allowance was made for time or place, or age or circumstances, or the cotemporary and generally received opinions of mankind. A witch was hung (or burned) in England long after the last execution of a point against him that he has counteracted the the kind in Massachusetts-but what of that? Quakers were ill-treated in every land to which the spirit con-Congress has raised the salaries of its members and rights as constitutional President of Mexico, and has ducted them-but what of that? Religious persecualleged rights by an appeal to arms, ing prince Charles II .- but what of that ! It was a fine thing for Laud to hang a Puritan-it was laws had been actually done or attempted by Senor a frightful thing for the Puritan to hang a Quaker, in courts, civil and ecclesiastical. It was nothing for "the merry monarch," after the declaration of Breda, liar and swindler as he was, to eject from their homes 2,000 or 3,000 clergymen-it was a crime never to be forgotten, that the sorely-tried settlers of Massachusetts banished that excellent but uneasy gentleman, Mr. Roger Williams! Persecution for opinion's sake can never be justified; but it must be remembered that in Massachusetts and in Plymouth the original colonists owned every inch of the land. It was bought and paid for at a price quite as adequate as that which was given for Pennsylvania by its founder, against whom nobody must say one word. The little farms, the struggling villages, the slowly-growing towns, were the absolute private property of their occupants; and in a time of unusual commotion, when their settlements, for which they had done and dared so much, might easily have been converted into a receptacle for all the spawn of England, they took upon themselves to decide who should be welcomed as fellow-citizens, who should be treated as guests, and who should be directed to depart and never return under the heaviest of penalties. If we would understand the difficult situation of the Puritans in America we must American Government is presented to the world in | make their case our own. Imagine an intruder forcing his way by dint of impudence into our houses, and informing us that, by a message from

stalking into Trinity Church in the very middle of the

with his whole heart accepted, the present age has grown carcless; we are lukewarm, or we are indifferent, upon points which he estcemed vital; but it in a latitudinarian time, and are very complacent because we burn and hang no heretics; but perhaps it may be worth while for those who are loudest and sharpest in their censure of the Puritans, to inquire what our chances of civil and religious liberty would have been without the institutions which they founded, and the fundamental principles which they maintained.

### WHITEWASHING THE IDAHO.

Dr. Dalton submits a report on the disaster to the ferry-boat Idaho. He considers that neither pilot, engineer, firemen, nor deck-hands were to blame; but that there were not enough deck-hands, and here his story ends, without one word of direct censure of the men could not, of course, leave their posts; the find the hose; the hose being stowed away below, it required some time to hunt it and unwind it; and as there was but one point of attachment for hose on each deck, and no hose at hand, the to the flames, with a frightful disproportion of means board the ferry-boat, "the rapid and uncontrollable driven many overboard, and have resulted in serious 'loss of life." Nothing but what sailors call good luck saved the public from a most costly calamity, the extent of which would have been exactly commensurate with the helplessness of the boat.

We have seen with what a reckless parsimony as to ueans of aid and prevention the owners of the Idaho consigned its passengers to the flames. Incredible as it may seem, there were but two men on board the boat who could charge themselves with putting out a fire; and "these were so insufficient, and their organization and training so unequal "to any emergency, as to render of still less avail the 'appliances for extinguishing the fire, and those for 'affording assistance to passengers, such as bonts and "life-preservers." But boats and life-preservers were, we believe, in about equal proportion to the deckhands; so that, in short, all the guarantee that the owners of the boat could give to their passengers was just sufficiently below the minimum of precaution as to have insured, under ordinary circumstances, their entire destruction.

This report finds that the ferry-boat Idaho had not enough hands; but a just public opinion holds that the corporation owning these bouts has neither heads nor souls. Under a less indifferent system for shall be sold as a slave. The negro is, therefore, public security than our own, the officers of a corporation that dared so to defraud and imperil the public would be indicted and punished, the franchises of the corporation would be forfeited, and its large privileges assigned to the care of those who would not make them the instrument of extortion, imposition, and wholesale homicide.

THE LONDON REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

The great Reform demonstration of the Trades nionists of London, of which we published par iculars yesterday, possesses a significance far more triking than that of any of the other popular gatherings which have taken place in different parts of the Kingdom since the commencement of the present agitation for the extension of the franchise. It was a demonstration that did honor to those who took part in it. It illustrated, in a peculiarly impressive manner, the true character of the British workmun; and it indicated, as perhaps nothing else could have so effectually done, the justice of the claim he is now urging on his rulers to a participation in the control of the Government under which he lives. Let us look for a moment at the facts. Parsuant to a preconcerted arrangement, the differ-

ant Trades Societies of London met on Monday, the

3d inst., at an appointed rendezvous, whence they marched in procession for several miles through a part of the west end of London to a given point. They assembled around several stands erected for the occagion to listen to their chosen orators, and to pass resoations affirming their right to the elective franchis and, consequently, to a voice in the government of their country. It is computed that no fewer than 50,000 men composed this procession, and side, most of whom belonged to the same class with the workmen, and warmly sympathized with the objects of the demonstration. Previously to the gathering, apprehensions were freely expressed, by those who have no faith in the workingman, that the affair would he attended with serious disturbances of the peace, and shopkeepers along the route to be taken by the procession were advised, as a measure of precaution, to close their places of business on the occasion. But the proceedings were marked throughout by the greatest regularity and order, and the whole affair passed off without a single breach of the peace. The presence of policemen even was rendered unnecessary, he workmen taking upon themselves the duties of a constabulary for the occasion. The roughs of London, awed for the time by the nien and bearing of those who formed the procession held back from violence, and good temper and cheer ful humor were the order of the day. Marshaled in their ranks, with banners aloft bearing upon them the insignia of the different societies, these fifty thousand men, all decently attired, marched peaceably through the crowded streets of the great metropolis, with a simple dignity of manner and a gravity of purpose that extoried the admiration of even their most stubborn and determined political opponents. As if penetrated with a sense of the vast importance of the business they had in hand, they seemed determined to give proof that in aspiring to share in the making of the laws, they knew how to respect the authority of the law, and how to uphold its majesty. The sight must have been altogether a most impressive one, and the demonstration has evidently produced a deep, and, for the class directly interested in its success, a very favorable impression. It is true that in certain quarters an unworthy

attempt has been made to belittle the significance of this grand movement; but no cynicism, no sophistry, can possibly do away with the facts we have just stated. So impressive, indeed, are these simple facts, so forcible is their logic, that the parties who endeavor to depreciate this remarkable demenstration, are compelled, evidently much against their will, to admit that the people by their excellent behavior have proved themselves worthy of some consideration, although not to the extent of granting all they ask for. To unprejudiced minds, however blased in favor of justice, and capable of appreciating aright the lessons which such a display as London witnessed on the 3d inst. conveys, the matter presents itself in a very different aspect; and these are beginning thoughtfully and anxiously to ask, can the demands of a class of people so intelligent, so self-reliant, so self-controlling, and so thoroughly in earnest in seeking what they believe to be their rights as the workingmen of England, be any longer denied what they now ask for at the hands of Parliament? A question like this can hardly fail to force itself

upon all right-thinking minds; for, judging from the

monstration which the present rulers of England would do well to lay to heart. There is an increasing boldness and sternness about the tone and language of is small credit to us if we are tolerant of error the great popular leader, John Bright, and there simply because we care little for the truth. We live is a growing enthusiasm about the way in which the masses respond to his eloquent appeals which bode no good to the Tories should they be unwise enough to persist in their opposition to the righteons demands of the people. Robert Lowe, as champion of the Tory party, threw down the gauntlet during the last session of Parliament. The challenge so defiantly made has been accepted by the insulted manhood of the nation, and it is clear that the fight will not end till one party or the other shall have been conquered. It requires no prophetic faculty to tell who will be the victors.

Ninety millions of gallons of whisky were made in the United States in 1860, according to the census, while the last report of the Revenue Commissioners returned ferry companies. Pilot, engineer, and fire- but ten millions. This enormous deficiency is not to be accounted for by any decrease in either demand or deck-hand who discovered the fire had to supply, but solely by the fact that the tax on whisky is now two dollars a gallon. The Special Committee which Congress appointed to investigate the frands in the Revenue Department has work enough before it; for even if we suppose that the tax flames were soon uncontrollable. Meanwhile, the deck | has decreased the manufacture of whisky thirty milwas deserted by its hand or hands, and the passen- lions of gallons since 1860, there would still be cause gers left helpless; and, finally, when rescue did come, to suspect that the Treasury has been defaulted of it was in the shape of a solitary deck-hand drawing a \$100,000,000. All that we have published of ong hose, which he endeavored to attach and apply the frauds in this city is nothing compared to those undiscovered; yet the Committee has learned that to the object. Had there been the usual crowd on there are three thousand small distilleries in this city where whisky is illegally made, and that Government progress of the fire," says Dr. Dalton, "would have Officers protect the swindle. To complete its investigation here, the Committee will reassemble in New-York in January, and will afterward visit the principal Western cities. The work seems as endless as that of the Danaides; but even the imperfect investigation, which is all we can reasonably expect, will save millions of dollars. Of more permanent importance is the effort the Committee will make to reorganize the Revenue system, so as to prevent future fraud; but the discussion of the methods proposed is premature before their work is done and their report submitted to Congress.

> That slave-sales are still common enough, oven in Maryland, to justify the recent vote of inquiry by Congress, may be seen in our Washington correspondence. The negro announced for sale in a handbill, which we recently reprinted, has been sold; and two more are offered to enterprising buyers by Wm. Bryan, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, each convicted of lacceny, and "to bo "sold for a term of two years in the State." The Maryland code, which authorizes this barbarity, declares that when any negro is convicted of an offense the punishment for which, if he were a white man, would be confinement in the penitentiary, he sold for the same reason that he is publicly whipped in all the Southern States-to save the expense of keeping him in jail. This is a miser's reason for being cruel; and it is the shame of Maryland that it has nullified the good work of its Unionists by suffering this infamy to remain on its statute

> The evacuation of the city of San Luis Potosi, one of the most important towns of the Mexican Republic, illustrates the rapid decline of Imperialism. Juarez, at latest dates, was soon to leave for the Southern Provinces; and there is a report, hardly credible, that Marshal Bazaine had gone to seek him, possibly with a view of surrendering him the French share of the Government: Ortega bad arrived in Matamoros, and it was supposed would join Canales against the Liberal Gen. Escobedo,

### ARMY GAZETTE.

OF THE PERSON TO THE THIRDNE.

By Special Order, No. 629, Adjutant-General's office, the sperintendent of the general recruiting service is directed to orward recruits as rapidly as possible to the following regi-

Second U. S. Infantry, Louisville, Ky., 95 recruits required; 15th U. S. Infantry, Macon, Go., 120 recruits required; 16th U. S. Infantry, Macon, Go., 120 recruits required; 16th U. S. Infantry, Macon, Go., 137 recruits required; 25th U. S. Infantry, Macon, Go., 260 recruits required; 13th U. S. Infantry, Macon, Go., 260 recruits required; 13th U. S. Infantry, Macon, Go., 260 recruits required; 14th U. S. Infantry, Naubville, Tebra, 159 recruits

CONTROLLER BRENNAN.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CONTROLLER DISMISSED BY GOV. PENTON-THE PROOFS OF OFFICIAL IRREGULAR-

No. 137 BROADWAY, New York, Dec. 21, 1896.

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you a copy of the decision of Gov. Fonton in the matter of the charges against Controller Brennan, this morning received by mo.

ABE'M R. LAWRENCE, jr., esq., No. 25 Nassau-st. DECISION OF GOV. PENTON.

SIMIE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEFAURMENT, 
ALMANY, Dec. 19, 1895.

In the matter of the charges presented to the Governor
of the State of New-York by Auson Herrick, also by

Sevein D. Moulton

agt.

Matthew T. Biennan, Controller of the City of New-York I have availed myself of the authority conferred by Chanter 629, Laws of 1866, and conducted the investigation in this case through a Commissioner duly appointed for such purpose. The testimony is exceedingly voluminous, and relates nearly to the entire period of the administration of the respondent. It is proper to state that, while the proofs submitted to me disclose irregularities in the discharge of his official duties, in my judgment they fail to present a case which requires interference by the Executive, and I therefore dismiss the charge.

Among the papers of our country advocating the ause of Protection, The Iron Age of this city, conducted by John Williams, deserves an honorable mention. Originally started as a special organ of the Irou and Hardware Trade, it now embraces within its scope the discussion and defense of all the interests of American industry. Among its special con-tributors are Henry C. Carey, the Hon, Megars Kelley, Morrell, Blodgett and Colwell of Pennsylvania, the Hon, Mr. Griswold of this State, the Hon, E. Peschine Smith and Dr. Elder of Washington. Beside the able contributions from these and other writers, it contains every week a full record of the progress of American industry, which cannot fall to gain for it numerous friends. A very interesting feature of the paper during the last four or five months has been a "Catechism of Social Science," giving. in the form of questions and answers, the whole substance of Carey's works, and prepared by Kale McKean, who, by the publication of her Manual of Social Science," has fully established her competency for such a task.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH. - At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in Thursday, reports were received from Dr. Dalton, the Sanitary Superintendent, in relation to the charges against In pector Furman and the Idaho disaster. Mr. Furman tendered his resignation, and gave up his badge to the Superintendent, but he was dismissed by the Board, and is to receive no further payment for any duties that he may have performed. A reside-tion was passed to institute an action or actions against the owners or managers of the Idaho, for the poundties incurred by negligence in its management.

DEDICATION SERVICES .- The new edifice on East Twenty-ninth-st., between Lexington and Third-aves., built as an enlargement of St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighthst., will be dedicated to Divine worship with appropriate services and a sermon by Archbishop McClosky and a solemn vices and a sermon by Archbishop McClosky and a solemn High Mass at 10½ a.m. to morrow. The mass selected for the occasion is Hayden's Imperial or Coronation Mass (No. 3). It will be rendered by 35 pieces of Theodore Thomas's orohestra and a choir of more than 60 voices, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Berge, the organist of the church. A charge for admission is made to help to defray the expenses incurred in the work just completed. In the evening at 7½ there will be a Grand Musical Vespers. Lambillottes Te Deum will be sang in thanksylving for the completion of the church, and a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. McGiyun, pastor of the church.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT-\$5,000 DAMA-GES AGAINST A FERRY COMPANY.—The case of Cristians H. Crosby agt, the New-York and Brooklyn Forry Company for